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Correspondents: David Noberg (Chicago), Schefield Coryell (Paris), Jon Cage and Doug Porter (San Diego), Richard Trench (Belfast)

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"Nuclear Power, Dangerous and Growing"

cleaner fusion demonstration reactor could be built by 1985 (or sooner, with an accelerated program). But so far the government officials have made it clear that the fission process -- with all its dangers -- is good enough for them.

The Achilles Heel Statement ended with the following paragraphs

"Until such time as fusion reactors are developed on a commercial scale, all fission plant research, development and construction must be stopped, and all existing fission plants must be dismantled, destroyed or sabotaged as occurred at the Indian Point plant.

"Research companies such as General Electric, Westinghouse, Babcock and Wilcox, and Bechtel Corp. must cease work on fission research or they will be held accountable for their crimes."

"As the president of the Monsanto Environ-Chem Systems recently stated, 'We are all living in a little paradise if we think that industry will do anything until it is forced to.'"

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IN THE HEART OF BANGLADESH:
GUERRILLAS IGNORE CALL TO LAY DOWN ARMS

by Mohan Ram

Pacific News Service/LIBERATION News Service

'Editor's note: the fighting is over and the new nation of Bangladesh is beginning to take shape. But what the final shape of the country's political forces will be seems more in doubt than ever before.

Pakistan recently released Sheik Mujibur Rahman from prison allowing him to return and take up leadership of the new country. This came as a badly needed shot in the arm for the Awami League which has taken on the job of running the country and for the Indian government which, like the League, fears the emergence of more radical forces.

Mujib was arrested more than eight months ago when West Pakistani troops first moved into the east to crush Bengali rebellion. During those eight months, a great deal has changed in East Bengal.

The Awami League, which Mujib led to victory in elections last spring, now faces resistance from many of the guerrillas who were actually fighting for Bengali independence while the Awami leaders were waiting out the storm in India. Clearly the Awami League and the Indian government hope that Mujib will be able to give more compelling legitimacy to the existing Awami government in Dacca. But that remains to be seen.

The following report from an Indian journalist who travelled recently in Bangladesh talks about the possibility of a rupture between the Awami League and guerrillas who want to see real independence for Bangladesh -- and are holding on to their weapons in case they have to fight for it.)

TANGAIL, Bangladesh (LNS) -- "He who rides the tiger cannot dismount." The leaders of the National Awami League, whom the Indian Army returned to Dacca on December 23 to head the newly-installed Bangladesh government, now see the truth in that ancient Hindu saying. Today they cannot get off the back of the Mukti Bahini (Liberation Army) tiger which they have been riding for the last nine months.

While the Awami League leadership sat out the war in Calcutta, the Mukti Bahini, comprising about 10,000 Bengali former regular army troops and over 60,000 guerrillas (mostly students), stayed behind to fight the West Pakistan Army.

Theoretically, the Awami League was directing the Mukti Bahini's struggle, but this was far from the case. A visit to Bangladesh has convinced this reporter that the Awami League leaders may be in for a tough time in the months ahead.

Challenging the authority of the new regime in Dacca is a bearded, Castro-like, 23 year-old student leader who calls himself "Brigadier Siddique." A former private in the Pakistan Army, Siddique left the army to get an education; he was an undergraduate in college when the turmoil began. Although the Awami League leadership has of-

ficially stripped him of his command and placed him under "close surveillance," Siddique still commands a large section of the Mukti Bahini. The guerrillas under his leadership, equipped with light machine guns, sten guns, and other small arms, are refusing to surrender their weapons to the Awami League government or its Indian Army allies.

In the Tangail District, the heartland of Bangladesh, these Mukti Bahini guerrillas played a particularly active role. Here, the Mukti Bahini is the government. There is no coercion or force involved. The popular will seems to be with the guerrillas and their "Brigadier," Siddique. During the last six months, he has become a legendary figure. Even senior Indian Army officers have spoken with praise of "Siddique and his boys."

When the Pakistani troops surrendered in Bangladesh on December 17, there was no administrative or political vacuum in Tangail. The Mukti Bahini took over all installations -- the banks, the offices, and the local treasury. In Tangail, unlike other districts, there has been no case of looting of non-Bengali property. It is as if people have awakened to a new life and continued their activities.

The only signs of the war I saw when I passed through the area were destroyed bridges and the detours that villagers are constructing around them. Groups of villagers take turns, working on the roads from sunrise to late in the night.

Huge crowds of people are returning to the homes they have fled over the last nine months, and all along the road Mukti Bahini patrols are on the move. The Mukti Bahini in Tangail, unlike other districts, march like regular soldiers. Their grey uniforms are clean and well-pressed. The commanders wear black and grey. In the rhythmic tramp of their boots, one can feel the problems as well as the assets of the new nation.

Siddique is still loyal to the freedom he fought for and to the government. But he wants social change at a fast pace. He made clear to a rally in Dacca that freedom means freedom for all and not just for a handful. The Awami League elite, which basked in the sunshine of the Mukti Bahini's effective guerrilla operations, is now in power after nine months in the relative comfort of exile. They do not appreciate such talk and would clearly like the guerrillas to be disarmed before the Indian Army withdraws from the country.

The Indian Army is in an awkward position. If it is used to disarm the guerrillas or if it stays too long in Bangladesh, the people will begin to look on it as an occupation force. Moreover, getting the Mukti Bahini to disarm would be no easy task.

Siddique's troops add up to more than a brigade in strength, and in Tangail, they have the people behind them.

A large proportion of the guerrillas are students who are radicalized and want the struggle

to be carried to its logical end. They do not want any "going back" on their revolution.

"We want an exploitation-free, socialist, democratic society with social ownership over modes of production," one of them told me. Unlike the new political establishment that is taking over the Bangladesh government, these students have live links with the grass-roots realities; and they control administration in large areas of Bangladesh.

As I returned from Tangail, I stopped near a tea shop run by local people who insisted that I have tea and bananas. An overturned Pakistani Army jeep lay on the roadside. A Mukti Bahini soldier drove by on a motor cycle, one hand on the trigger of a loaded light-machine gun.

An open clash between the Awami League leadership and the Mukti Bahini is developing. Although "Brigadier" Siddique himself is in effect under house arrest, his troops are building up ever-growing stores of arms for the coming confrontation.

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***** PARIS DEMONSTRATION AGAINST U.S. BOMBING

PARIS (LNS) -- A group of French intellectuals and militants representing various groups of the French left (such as Secours Rouge, The Indochina Solidarity Front, and Communist League), brought in the New Year by setting fire to the base of the Statue of Liberty in Paris. In their midnight demonstration they burned an American flag and issued the following statement:

"By taking this action in Paris against the replica of this statue, we refuse the United States the right to claim this symbol as their own. Liberty is meaningless unless it exists for all people.

"We call on all who are outraged by the American aggression in Indochina to take vigorous action against all the signs of American presence in France, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Indochina must be freed."

The statue is a replica of the original monument that France gave to the United States at the end of the 19th century. The Paris model is located on the tip of Swan Island on the Seine.

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[Thanks to Schofield Coryell for this information.]

***** "SEXUAL PSYCHOPATH" RELEASED AFTER 31 YEARS

HOWELL, Mich. (LNS) -- Bert Chapman, 68, has been released from Pontiac State Hospital after spending the past 31 years in Michigan mental institutions for an alleged homosexual offense. He has been confined as a "criminal sexual psychopath" since 1940.

Over the years, Chapman's case was twice appealed to the Michigan Supreme Court, but each time he was deemed a "menace to society," and his confinement upheld. The law under which he was convicted was repealed in 1967, and now at last,

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CHICANO PEOPLE'S CLINIC WINS BACK IT'S DENTIST

TIERRA AMARILLA, New Mexico (LNS) -- As recently as a year ago, people in northern Rio Arriba County had to travel down 78 miles of winding roads to Espanola to get medical care. When they arrived they were only asked for "cash on the line, do you have insurance?" Eighty per cent of the county is Chicano and 50% of the families have an average annual income of \$1200.

For almost a year now, La Clinica del Pueblo de Rio Arriba has been alleviating the health care situation. The clinic provides comprehensive preventive dental and medical care and has full community support. In November, as the program was beginning to make headway, Doc Holliday, the clinic's dentist, received a letter from the district attorney ordering him to stop practicing dentistry under threat of arrest.

Doc Holliday had practiced dentistry for 15 years in his home state of Georgia. When he was barred from practice, he was the only resident dentist in the northern part of Rio Arriba county. In the middle of his second year as a Vista volunteer at La Clinica, the state legislature passed a bill sponsored by the State Dental Board and Society making it illegal to practice dentistry without a New Mexico license. To get a license you had to pass a board exam. (Thirty-two per cent fail that exam, compared with 11% in other states that require such a test.)

The last examination was given in June 1971 when Doc was between Vista tours; he was not sure if he was going to be able to come back. By the time Vista signed his second contract, the exam had already been given, so he practiced for the next five months without a state license.

New Mexico's dentists rank third in the nation in terms of income, but the state's dentist to population ratio is one of the lowest. Rio Arriba county itself has only three dentists -- all in the southernmost city of Espanola.

State Dental Board member L.L. Anderson denies that there is any dental shortage. He has even been quoted as saying that the Spanish-speaking population doesn't require dental care, since they only come to have their teeth pulled anyway. Dr. Redman, one of the Espanola dentists, filed the complaint against Doc Holliday.

The hundred or more people who came to La Clinica in pain during the two months that Doc couldn't practice gathered 750 signatures -- more than half the adult population -- to demand their dentist back. They won the support of TV, radio and newspaper reporters as well as Lt. Gov. Mondragon.

Attorney General Novell was forced to come up to northern Rio Arriba in late December to meet with the community to explain his law. At that meeting Novell announced that he had suddenly found a loophole in the law which would allow Holliday to resume practicing without a license (under the protection of the state government, as an employee of the Bureau of Hospitals and Institutions).

Because of community pressure, Lt. Gov. Mondragon, himself a Chicano, has gone before the New

more...

SOLEDAD TRIAL BEGINS: GEORGE JACKSON IMPLICATED THOUGH CHARGES AGAINST HIM DROPPED

by Cliff Moser

SAN FRANCISCO, (LNS)--The trial of the two remaining Soledad Brothers, one of the most important and well known prison trials in recent years, got underway here the first week in January.

The prosecution is attempting to prove to an all-white jury (two blacks do sit on the alternate jury) that Soledad guard John V. Mills was beaten to death, first with fists and then with his flashlight, by George Jackson, John Clutchette, and Fleeta Drumgo. George then supposedly threw Mills over the third tier rail.

Judge Vavuris will allow the prosecution to implicate George in the death of Mills even though the charges against him were dropped after his murder on August 21, since he could not be present for trial. George's lawyer, John Thorne, was also barred from appearing in court.

The defense, however, has been prevented from speaking about George. Floyd Silliman, John Clutchette's lawyer, closed his opening statement by explaining to the jury that it was "one of the greatest pities of this trial that you ladies and gentlemen of the jury will not have a chance to see, hear, or know George Jackson..." Judge Vavuris and prosecutor Curtis both cut Silliman off immediately. "The jury is to forget about him (George)", instructed Vavuris.

Vavuris also limited the defense in two other important ways. It is his decision that the fatal shootings of three black prisoners by a gun-tower guard in O-Wing just three days before Mill's death are not relevant and will not be discussed in the trial.

Silliman protested, saying that the massacre and its dismissal as "justifiable homicide" by the D.A. thirty minutes before Mill's body was found, was reason enough for any or all of the Soledad prisoners to rebel. But Vavuris will only allow the trial to deal with events from the point of Mill's death on.

Vavuris also cut off questions to Soledad guards about racism in Soledad -- such examples as the segregated T.V. rooms. He constantly repeats that "racism is not an issue in this courtroom" and that "the American system of jurisprudence does not recognize color."

The first prosecution witness, a black Soledad officer, Gordon, was not on the list of witnesses that is supposed to be given to the defense. As a result, the defense was not prepared and didn't have his file readily available.

But on cross-examination, the defense was still able to bring out information about the unannounced searches of prisoners' cells. On three of these searches, Gordon claims he confiscated karate literature from George's cell. Karate literature is forbidden in Soledad, although weight-lifting, boxing, and other physical sports are encouraged and facilities provided.

Soledad has a sewer system that can retrieve
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large objects that are flushed down the toilets. Apparently, the prosecution will produce a towel caught in this system. They will attempt to prove that John Clutchette used it to wipe blood off the flashlight and a cell door. But the trapping system only picks up articles from the entire prison. It is impossible to identify what wing or cell an object came from.

Dr. Hooper, who performed the autopsy on Mills, was also a prosecution witness. The direct cause of death, Hooper stated, was a hemorrhage, caused by a severe blow to the back of the skull. The blow could have been struck by a blunt object, a rail, or a fall from the third tier. In an attempt to implicate George, the prosecution put a photograph of George's hands into evidence and asked Dr. Hooper if these hands could have caused the blow. Yes, they could have, replied Hooper.

But upon cross-examination, he admitted that any strong hands could have.

Discrepancies in the prosecution surfaced when they submitted Mills' flashlight as evidence. Blake identified it and said he had picked it up from the courtyard below the windows of Y-Wing. Initially, he claimed he was the first to discover it, then said another officer had ordered him to retrieve it. Blake also claims he picked the flashlight up with a paper clip which he attached to a ring on one end. There is no ring on the flashlight at all however, and there is some doubt that it is authentic.

The state's case is weak. What the prosecution originally planned as a case against George Jackson must now be refocussed on the other two brothers. Witnesses who previously had testimony only against George have suddenly come up with testimony against John and Fleeta, and the defense is going to have to discredit that testimony.

But Judge Vavuris has ruled out one way the defense could have cast doubt on some witnesses. He has barred all reference to the fact that the man who conducted the official investigation of this case has admitted to bribing witnesses in another Soledad trial.

Captain Moody was accused of coercing and bribing prisoners to testify against seven other Soledad inmates on trial for the death of another guard in July of 1970. After it was revealed that Moody had offered \$500 or parole, and, in one case, even held a gun to a witness' head, the charges against the Soledad 7 were dropped. In the current trial 21 of the prosecution witnesses are inmates, 19 of them white and two thirds of them now free on parole.

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MEDINA'S FINANCIAL BACKER INDICTED FOR FRAUD

NJARK (LNS) -- Glenn W. Turner, the man who financed Captain Ernest Medina's defense for his court-martial around the My Lai massacre last year, was indicted for fraud recently. The money for Medina's defense came from unsuspecting people who were told they could double their income by taking ~~Turner's~~ ^{Turner's} "safe" course, which ended up e # 103 January 12, 1972 more...

[See graphics for photos to accompany this story]

MISSING THE STORY IN NORTHERN IRELAND: U.S. PRESS ECHOES BRITISH LINE

By Sean Shesgreen

Chicago Journalism Review/LIBERATION News Service

Since my arrival in the United States I have been surprised to learn that Catholics in Northern Ireland are "rioters" and "mobs" (United Press International), "crowds of rock-throwing Catholic youths" (Chicago Tribune), and "gummen" and "terrists" (the words appeared seven times in a single New York Times article).

I must confess that I never thought of my relatives, friends, neighbors and fellow countrymen quite that way. To me they are oppressed, unemployed, disenfranchised, ghettoized and very human people who have been goaded and frustrated into militancy through mistreatment by a hostile British army and a ruthless, intractable Protestant majority.

Not so long ago a near-relative of mine in Northern Ireland was told point blank by Derry hospital officials to withdraw her nursing application when she revealed she had attended a Catholic secondary school. Another relative, despite impressive qualifications, endured 20 years in the government education office in Belfast without any promotion, nor did any other Catholic employee in the office receive a promotion during that time.

A Catholic acquaintance of mine was appointed to a civil service post. Because he had a Protestant name, he was not questioned initially about whether he had attended Catholic or Protestant schools. Just prior to assuming the post, however, he was queried on the point. He never got the job.

If you lived in Ireland, the examples I have just cited would be superfluous. Everyone in Northern Ireland knows that Catholics are discriminated against. Nor do the Protestants make any effort to hide the fact; the motto of the ruling party, in fact, is "A Protestant government for a Protestant people."

There are one million Protestants in Northern Ireland, two-thirds of the population there descended from Scotch and English colonizers and belonging to all classes, they are opposed to any association with the (predominantly Catholic) Irish Free State and are fiercely committed to continued union with Britain.

Through their Unionist party, this population has maintained unshared and uninterrupted control of every source of power in Ulster since 1921. They have done so at the expense of a majority of Catholics who live in the North, who are overwhelmingly working class, and who generally cherish aspirations for a united Ireland.

Unionists have in effect disenfranchised the Catholic population of Ulster by gerrymandering electoral districts, revoking property and representation, and refusing their elected representatives even junior ministerial appointments.

The rate of unemployment has always been high in Northern Ireland, and Catholics and Protestants have always felt a sense of competition for available jobs there are.

Currently the unemployment rate in Ulster is about 10%, but in Catholic ghettos it runs as high as 40% because what jobs exist are largely controlled by wealthy Protestants and by the Unionist Party, whose welfare government is the largest single employer in the province. When Catholics can find employment it is invariably in menial, low paying positions.

Northern Ireland has a "separate-but-equal" school system; both sides want it that way. But while Protestant schools are fully supported by the government, Catholic schools receive only two-thirds aid from the government.

Thus Catholics are forced to subsidize fully by their taxes Protestant education and to finance from their pockets one-third of the cost of their own education.

University education is virtually inaccessible to the Catholic population. Queen's University is located in Belfast, and overwhelmingly Protestant city. When plans for a second university were announced a few years ago it seemed inevitable that the new school would come to Derry, Northern Ireland's second largest city. Derry (known in pro-British quarters as Londonderry) seemed the logical choice for many reasons, but its population is predominantly Catholic.

The Protestant government ultimately built the New University of Ulster in Colraine, a tiny town just beyond commuting distance from Derry.

It is not possible to convey the misery, hopelessness and frustration which are the lives of Northern Ireland's Catholic minority. It is perhaps best summed up in a phrase I saw scrawled on a Belfast wall this summer. It asked, "Is there a life before death?"

How has this blatant oppression and the battle against it been reported by the U.S. media? Basically, they have followed the official British line-a line that not even British newspapers are accepting.

Two accounts of the death of a young Catholic in Belfast suggest something of the nature of this type of misrepresentation at one of its more subtle levels.

The first account, which carefully differentiates what actually happened from British Army allegations about the youth's guilt, appeared in the London Times, September 27: "In Belfast, soldiers shot a man aged about 20 in the New Lodge Road today after an explosion blew a wheel off an armoured personnel carrier. The Army claimed that the man was throwing petrol bombs."

The American account of this same event is remarkably different; it implies the guilt of the dead man by identifying him with a group whose guilt it establishes, thus exonerating the British Army of the killing. The account appears in the Chicago Tribune the same day: "British troops searching for arms in the Catholic New Lodge road area today shot a young man." January 12, 1972 more.

man who was one of a group hurling gasoline bombs at an armored car."

Perhaps the most graphic and betraying example of the bias of the U.S. press against the minority cause in Northern Ireland is provided by Life Magazine. Recently a photograph showing an IRA man armed with a rifle standing in a Belfast street appeared in a number of publications here and abroad.

The photograph was printed in a conservative Irish newspaper, the Irish Independent, a news source generally unsympathetic to the IRA. The caption read, "An IRA man, armed with a U.S. M1 carbine, shelters near a blazing barricade during the gun battle in the Markets area of Belfast. Above him hangs a Tricolour."

The very same photograph in Life Magazine carried the caption, "Crouched beneath the Irish Republican tricolor, a professional IRA terrorist who goes by the name of Joe awaits a counterattack by the British infantry during the battle of Eliza Street."

Has television coverage been any better? Unfortunately not. Indeed, the complete nature of U.S. acceptance of the British point of view about events in Northern Ireland is aptly represented by the fact that much of the daily news coverage offered by television networks is too often the propagandistic reporting of BBC-TV, the British government station, rather than the considerably more comprehensive, more balanced and by no means radical coverage of Radio-Television of Ireland (RTE).

As for the little independent coverage by American television that does take place, it struck me as revealing that all the television cameramen I saw over a two month period in Northern Ireland last summer were on the opposite side from me, lurking side by side with government intelligence photographers quite literally behind the shields and under the protection of the British Army. (Incidentally, the photographs accompanying the Life article mentioned generally show the backs of British soldiers in the foreground; Life's photographer too was, literally and metaphorically, on the side of the Army).

But actions speak even louder than words. In August of this year Geoffrey Johnson Smith, Under-secretary of State for the British Army and former television reporter, visited the U.S. to "explain" on American radio and television the role of the British Army in Northern Ireland and to make clear "how utterly appalling were the activities of IRA gunmen."

The following month Joe Cahill, a prominent spokesman for the Catholic population of Belfast and a member of the provisional IRA, had his visa revoked in mid-air as he was on his way to the U.S. to counter Smith's visit and raise funds for his army.

(The ostensible reason for the revocation was a political crime committed by Cahill in the 1950's-a crime for which Cahill had firmly served his time in prison.)

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NIGHTLINE - NOVEMBER 1972

Until current news coverage, tainted by misunderstanding, distortion and sentimentality, is replaced with reporting that describes the news in the broad context of class, economic and political realities, the lessons of the tragic struggle now taking place in Northern Ireland will be lost to the majority of the American reading public.

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POWELL AND REHNQUIST SWEORN IN BEHIND LOCKED DOORS

WASHINGTON (LNS)-- Lewis Powell and William Rehnquist were sworn in as new Supreme Court Justices on January 7 behind closed doors. "Building closed until noon except by invitation" the signs at the entrances of the Supreme Court Building read. Even court officials said they could not recall a previous time when the public was barred from the building while the Court was in open session.

In attendance at the standing-room-only, closed-door ceremony, however, were such luminaries as Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, Senator John Tower of Texas and Rep. Richard Poff of Virginia.

Poff, like Rehnquist and Powell a conservative verging on the reactionary, was mentioned at first as one of the possible candidates for the bench. But he withdrew his name when it seemed like there would be some opposition in Congress.

Rehnquist did undergo some questioning by liberal senators, but he and Powell both were approved by the Senate with little opposition. Only one senator voted against Powell. The Rehnquist vote was 68 to 26.

Rehnquist got his final training under the tutelage of Attorney General John Mitchell. Powell, former president of the American Bar Assoc., pleased J. Edgar Hoover so much with an article he wrote--"Civil Liberties"--that it was reprinted in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

Standing next to a long shiny mahogany bench the two justices raised their hands and swore to "support and defend the Constitution of the United States" and "to do equal right to the poor and to the rich."

The only slip-up occurred when Powell accidentally left out the word "impartially" from the usual promise to "discharge all duties of his office faithfully and impartially."

Chief Justice Burger, another Nixon appointee, greeted his new fellow justices at the end of the ceremony with "We look forward to many years of work with you in our common cause."

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January 11, 1972 -- Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Cappiello executed after being in jail for seven years while their case was being appealed.

January 11, 1972 -- more... .

MYTHS ABOUT WORKING WOMEN

On The Line/LIBERATION News Service

[Editor's note: Is it true that women are poor job risks because they are always quitting to get married? Does "the little lady" hold down a job just to be able to afford that new hat or a weekly trip to the beauty shop?

These are only two of the many myths about working women which are widespread in the United States. Unfortunately they often affect a woman's chances of finding a job and once employed they keep her from even the most basic job security and benefits, not to mention a salary equal to her fellow male employees.

But a woman's lowly position in the labor force has not always been as it is today. During World War II for instance many women were eagerly given previously "male only jobs" to compensate for all those men who were drafted into the armed forces. But once the war was over and the job market tight with returned veterans, women were suddenly no longer qualified. They were fired and urged back to the home, family, and more "feminine" occupations.

The following are only a few of those myths about working women--and the statistics to prove them false--that On The Line, a St. Louis paper, has prepared.]

MYTH: A woman's place is in the home.

A woman's workplace has become both her home and her job. In many working and poor families, the woman must work outside the home just to make ends meet. In 1969, 30.5 million or 43% of women 16 years and older were working in the U.S.

Women comprised 38% of all workers. Forty percent of married women living with their husbands were workers. And in 5.4 million families, women were the sole support.

MYTH: Women work for pin money, to supplement their husband's income.

Forty percent of working women are single, widowed, separated or divorced and must work to support themselves.

Of the 16 million women who work outside the home, one-sixth have husbands who earn less than \$3000 a year, and one-fifth have husbands who earn between \$3000 and \$5000 a year.

Three-fifths of all families in which wives work would have incomes of less than \$7000 a year without the wife's earnings.

MYTH: Women quit their work to marry, have babies, and leave the labor force.

Sixty percent of all women in the labor force are married, 10 are widowed, separated or divorced, and the remaining 20 are single women--mostly young.

Married women with husband and children have an average work life expectation outside the home,

at age 35 of 24 years.

MYTH: Women on welfare don't want to work. They just want to live off the taxpayer's money.

Woman on welfare who want to work, as well as non-welfare women, have the difficulty of finding adequate, inexpensive day care. One woman we know took home \$90 a week and paid \$32 a week for day care for one child.

Since a welfare mother is rarely paid even the minimum wage, the added cost of child care would just about eat up her paycheck, leaving her right back where she started--dependent on welfare. (Nixon recently signed into effect a new welfare law which requires all those "able-bodied" welfare recipients to work--without provisions for day care facilities.)

MYTH: Women are bad hiring risks; they are often out because of illness.

A 1968 Public Health Survey shows that men, on the average, lost 5.4 days during the survey year because of illness or injury while women lost 5.3 days.

MYTH: Women are not interested in joining unions because they see their primary role as in the home.

There are twenty-five million unorganized women workers in the United States and yet, the larger, male-dominated unions have not sought to bring these women the protection of organization.

Many unorganized women are farm-workers (500,000), domestic workers (1.7 million), and service workers (4.7 million). These occupations have a predominance of black, Puerto Rican, chicana, and oriental women. Racism coupled with the small and sometimes isolated nature of their work makes organizing more difficult, but all the more essential.

Other unorganized women workers, like clerical workers, are persuaded by their bosses that their jobs are "better" than manual jobs in a shop and therefore unions are beneath their status.

However, in most places, clerical workers have less job security and take home a smaller pay envelop than women in the production unit of the same firm.

Two thirds of all women workers are clerical workers, private household workers, waitresses, cooks, and teachers (except college).

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***** MORNING SCENE *****

In the morning the sun climbs over the mountain peaks
And bathes the mountainside in a rosy glow.
Only in front of the prison dark shadow remains,
And the way of the sun is barred from the prison cell.

--from the Prison Diary of
Ho Chi Minh

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January 12, 1971

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SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE DISRUPTS CONVENTION:
"AMERICAN SCIENCE IS NOT NEUTRAL"

by Frank Rosenthal

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (LNS) -- For the third year in a row, radicals prevented the American Association for the Advancement of Science from holding a business-as-usual conference. This year, Science for the People -- a national organization of radical scientists -- coordinated the actions at the A.A.A.S.'s December conference in Philadelphia's Sheraton hotel.

The A.A.A.S., as one member of Science for the People put it, "is an organizational front for the scientific establishment in the United States whose main ties are to business, military and government interests."

The "scientists" who were invited to speak at the conference included Hubert Humphrey, William Bundy, New York City Police Commissioner Patrick Murphy and the director of the New York State Identification and Intelligence System, Robert Gallati.

When Humphrey arrived to make his presentation, "Peace Through Change", the stage, podium and panel table were covered with dozens of NLF flags. Huge signs read "Humphrey -- Wanted for Murder Rape! Genocide!", "Free all Political Prisoners, Jail the War Criminals!", and "Support the 7 Point Peace Proposal of the PRG -- Solidarity With the NLF!".

A scuffle almost broke out when hotel officials and plainclothes agents demanded that the signs be removed. But the signs remained, and they framed every picture of Humphrey that appeared on TV and in the nationwide press. Humphrey made his speech while paper airplanes made of NLF flags floated around him. He was even bombarded with a few ripe tomatoes.

Humphrey finally bowed to pressure from the audience and signed a pledge to campaign for a date for the total withdrawal of U.S. forces (including all airpower) from Indochina and the end of all U.S. aid to the Thieu regime, but only after the Philadelphia Civil Disobedience Squad arrested two people for throwing the tomatoes.

Rick Kunnes, a Michigan psychiatrist, was held for over an hour by the Philly police and repeatedly questioned about a "conspiracy" in the disruption. He said later, "They wanted to know who was in Science for the People, when and where the meetings are held, who comes to the meetings and what people do at them."

When Kunnes got home to Ann Arbor, he was told that he might lose his job as an instructor at the University of Michigan. Michigan Gov. William Milliken had made a personal call to the department chairman to encourage Rick's immediate dismissal.

On the second day of the conference, "flying squads" disrupted every session to point out that the ideology and hardware of American science were not neutral weapons. During the session on "Police systems and criminal intelligence and surveillance", one of the police "scientists" said, "I

shred a sign which read "Technology for Fascism." Demonstrators pasted the sign back together again and it remained for the rest of the session.

When William Bundy -- Asst. Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs under Kennedy and Johnson -- showed up for his lecture, he found the room rearranged with only one microphone for him at the center of the room. Those present voted overwhelmingly to have him scrap his whole speech and defend himself against charges of war crimes. Bundy conceded that his actions might be considered crimes, but he offered a technical and legalistic defense. When the chairman of the session saw that things were getting out of his control, he cancelled the session and stalked out of the room with Bundy and the other panelists.

Members of Science for the People also made many interesting and informative "counter-presentations". These included several hours of discussions, films and reports about Vietnam each day. NARMIC (National Action Research on the Military Industrial Complex) presented its slide show on the Electronic Battlefield.

"Scientists for Vietnam," a group collecting materials and resources and doing research projects for the NLF and the PRG also made a report.

At one point during the conference, hundreds of scientists gathered outside the hotel to protest U.S. aggression in Indochina. They later marched to the steps of Independence Hall to join the Vietnam Veterans Against the War for another rally.

* * *

"Science for the People is making inroads everywhere," said one member after the conference. "Biologists, physicists, computer programmers, high school students, psychologists, anthropologists, even workers in government laboratories are joining us."

"We're trying to get our magazine, *Science for the People*, into high schools, colleges, bookstores .

"Lots of people should try to come to these conferences to open them up, to show alternatives. People who aren't just egg-head scientists should come -- that's what opening up science for the people is."

To get more information on Science for the People, or their magazine, write to 9 Walden St., Jamaica Plain, Mass., 02130.

* * *

The American Physical Society and the American Association of Physics Teachers are holding a joint meeting in San Francisco, Jan. 31 - Feb. 3. Contact Uriel Schwartz, (415) 642-4427, if you want to participate in any way.

The National Science Teachers Foundation meets in April. The theme is "Alternatives in Science or Alternatives in Science?" People who want to get involved should contact John Beckwith, Department of Cell Biology and Molecular Genetics, Boston University, Boston, Mass., 02115, (617) 353-3143. -----30-----
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GAY LIBERATION: NEW BOOKS

by Allen Young

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Until recently, virtually the only printed material about homosexuality available to the general public was anti-gay propaganda written by psychiatrists.

In the past few months, several books have appeared, their publication engendered directly or indirectly by the new gay liberation movement. The books are:

**The Gay Militants, by Donn Teal, Stein & Day. An encyclopedic chronicle of the first news of the gay movement, with lots of quotes from gay activists and gay publications, also descriptions of demonstrations and historical background

**Dancing the Gay Lib Blues, by Arthur Bell, Simon and Schuster. A gossipy, personal account of one man's experience in the Gay Activists Alliance (GAA), a group on the more moderate wing of gay liberation in New York City. Includes the author's critical views and disillusionment with GAA, as well as lively reports of gay actions in 1970.

**Homosexual Liberation: A Personal View, by John Murphy, Praeger. A friendly though sometimes bland account of the author's experience as an active member (though decidedly not a "heavy") in New York's Gay Liberation Front (GLF). Includes a very good review of contemporary literature's attitude toward homosexuality, as well as the author's experience with consciousness-raising.

**Homosexual Behavior Among Males: A Cross-Cultural and Cross-Species Investigation, by Wainwright Churchill, Prism paperbacks. This is a reissue of a book first released in 1967. It is a meticulous, scientific response to the anti-gay propaganda of psychiatrists, priests and others. The author is a professional psychologist and the style is somewhat academic, but the book is excellent for anyone who demands a rigorous approach to the subject matter.

**On Being Different, by Merle Miller, Random House. The author is a 55-year-old liberal with a successful writing career. He came out publicly via an article in the New York Times Magazine in January 1971, in which he told what it was like to be "different" and to hide it. This book includes the original article and an additional essay on the reaction-aftermath. Miller is not a gay liberationist per se, but his experience is interesting. It tends to evoke compassion, which may not be what gay liberationists are looking for -- but it's a lot better than hatred.

**Homosexual Oppression and Liberation, by Dennis Altman, Outerbridge and Dienstfrey (distributed by E.P. Dutton). This is really the first politically-developed book on gay liberation. It is the best available response to the questions, "What are the politics of gay liberation? ... Is it revolutionary?" -- though eventually that question will be answered in many ways. Along with Marxism-Leninism, youth culture, feminism, etc., the author is right to say,

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American government at the University of Sydney in Australia

All of the above books are male-oriented, though all of them make passing references to lesbianism. A group of gay women collaborated with Donn Teal in the preparation of one chapter. At least two books by gay women -- and other gay books -- are scheduled for 1972.

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(Note to editors: More background information for the following story can be found in packet #384. Thanks to the Seed for this information.)

LAWSUIT SMOTHERS PEOPLE'S RECORD COMPANY

CHICAGO (LNS) -- Good Records seemed like a great idea when they started up a while back -- they were going to be a people's record company -- trying to sell records cheap, trying to give musicians more royalties, better contracts, and a chance to be heard without sacrificing their sounds to please the big record companies.

The first band they recorded was Mountain Bus, a Chicago-based community band noted for their free and benefit concerts. The albums were selling (retail) for \$2.98.

All this sounds too good to be true, and sure enough, Mountain Bus, Good Records and the Chicago Seed soon found that they had a lawsuit on their hands. It was instituted by Windfall Records, the company that records the more famous band Mountain, because Mountain Bus was supposedly capitalizing off Mountain's name.

The stuff behind this lawsuit seems sort of strange. First, Mountain Bus had been playing for about two years with that name before Mountain came on the scene. Second, the Seed was involved only because they printed stuff about Good Records and Mountain Bus. The group Mountain, that Windfall was supposedly protecting, didn't know about the lawsuit. They learned about the suit by reading about it in the underground press.

Well, the underground press and radio stations informed people about all the legal hassles that Mountain Bus was having, and the community presented Mountain with the following demands: if Mountain couldn't get Windfall Records to call off the suit, they could pay Mountain Bus's legal fees and give them some money from their next Chicago concert.

Mountain's response was to invite Mountain Bus to play at the concert with them. (It wasn't clear whether or not Mountain Bus would be paid for this.) Mountain then received threats from unspecified people to cancel the gig entirely, or else.

The results were that: Mountain cancelled the gig, Windfall and Mountain Bus fell apart after that, the band because they couldn't afford to defend themselves. They were enjoined from using their name or selling their album. Thus Good Records fell apart -- they couldn't use any catalogues, distribution, advertising records, etc., etc. with the name Mountain on them.

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THE NIXON DOCTRINE GOES TO AFRICA PART I: PAT NIXON GOES ON TOUR

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast [ENS] -- In Liberia she received the Grand Cordon of the Most Venerable Order of Knighthood of the Pioneers of the Republic of Liberia, put in an appearance at the inauguration of the country's 19th President, William R. Tolbert, and was treated by the president to a display of "local color."

After trying on elaborate tribal garb for newsmen, she sat and "tapped her feet to tribal drums while dancing women, their bodies painted blue, pranced by."

The President of the United States had other things to do (as presidents of the United States always have when there's any question of actually going to Africa), so Pat Nixon stepped out on her own good-will mission to Africa.

After all, no president of Liberia could be adequately installed in power without some American luminary on hand. The country was founded in 1822 by a group of American politicians and northern abolitionists as a colony for freed slaves. And it has been something of an American colony ever since.

Power in Liberia has remained strictly in the hands of the small caste of Americo-Liberians (who make up 0.8% of the population). Descendants of the returned slaves, with names like Barclay, Sherman, Tolbert, Cooper and Tubman, have lorded it over the indigenous population (99% of the total). They have proved far more loyal to their benefactors in America than to their more distant roots in Africa.

The nation was ruled from 1944 until last year by William Tubman -- a man who had been forced to resign from the Liberian Senate after a League of Nations Commission accused him of helping to sell tribespeople as laborers.

As president, Tubman didn't have to go in for any such distasteful operations. Instead he reaped the benefits of growing American investment, primarily by Firestone Rubber and Republic Steel. (Rubber and iron ore comprise 85% of Liberia's exports and Liberia has often been derisively called the United Republic of Firestone by other Africans.)

At the same time, Tubman used his power to establish a new name for himself during his term in office, according to one visitor to Liberia, "every issue of every journal in Liberia was crammed with adulation for the President (like) 'William Tubman is a fountain of progress, and of wealth unbounded, and of happiness for all!'"

William Tolbert figures to be a worthy successor to Tubman. He too comes from one of the traditional ruling families of "Europe" the capital city, named after James "Our Lord" and he served under Tubman as vice-president for four years.

After leaving Liberia, Mrs. Nixon finished off her week-long tour with visits to Ghana and Ivory Coast. Both these countries were voted out of the O.A.U. last year for supporting the coup in Rhodesia.

with South Africa. (President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast actually invented this rationalization for abandoning the O.A.U. principle of refusing to establish trade or diplomatic relations with South Africa until white minority rule is ended there.)

When Mrs. Nixon drove from the jetport into the Ghanaian capital of Accra, she must have passed a huge billboard proclaiming "Africa Must Unite" -- unless that last vestige of the era when Ghana was a strong voice for African liberation had been removed for her benefit.

Certainly few other tokens of that period remain. President Kofi Busia who now rules the country helped out in the coup that toppled Kwame Nkrumah while he was travelling in China. Since he took power, Busia has transformed Ghana from one of the continent's strongest advocates of pan-Africanism and liberation for the areas still remaining under white domination, into an apologist for and collaborator with South African apartheid.

During her brief stay in Ghana, America's "First Lady" took time to visit the National Assembly and joke about their relative insignificance: "Your assembly is a little bit different from ours. There they don't have half as much fun."

From Ghana it was on to Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast. Here the government had gotten together almost 75,000 people to greet her en route from the airport -- many of them decked out for her with feathers, fiercely painted tribal masks and rattling gourds.

Frequently lauded in travel brochures as "the happiest country in Africa," "undergoing prodigious expansion," Ivory Coast is probably most remarkable for its continuing dependence on France, the former colonial power. Praised by Charles DeGaulle as "a great Frenchman and a great African" and by Reader's Digest as "never a partisan of total independence for his country," Houphouet-Boigny was blasted by Frantz Fanon as "a traitor to Africa." He has laid his country open to European and American investment rather than attempting to develop its resources for its own people.

This has won him ecstatic praise from people like the Reader's Digest: "He offers industry considerable tax advantages and gives foreign companies the possibility of repatriation of as much in profits and capital as they wish."

It has also won him more tangible benefits, including a palace worthy of any visitor: "This building which must have cost 50,000,000 new French francs (about \$14 million) has been considered the 'Versailles' of Africa. Completely air-conditioned, it is decorated with pictures by Bernard Buffet, vanguard sculptures, mosaics, crystal chandeliers and Italian marble -- two white butlers with jackets and ties serve great wines to accompany succulent preparations of French cuisine while an orchestra provides a background of European music."

No wonder that Mrs. Nixon found the setting quite congenial, striking well within the areas of the city that resemble a European metropolis in size and splendor. Of the 30,000 French people who live in Abidjan, 10,000 dominate life in the city.

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steamy West African country."

After a couple of days in Ivory Coast it was time for Pat to jet back to Washington in time for the president's 59th birthday.

* * *

PART II: NEW AGREEMENTS WITH RHODESIA & PORTUGAL A HELPING HAND TO WHITE RULE IN AFRICA

WASHINGTON (LNS) -- Lashing out at the "stifling hypocrisy" of the Nixon administration's African policy, Representative Charles Diggs, who is head of both the House Foreign Relations Sub-Committee on Africa and the Congressional Black Caucus, resigned his position as a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations in December.

Diggs's move was well timed. It came just as the Nixon administration was taking two moves which completely betrayed any respect for the cause of African liberation or for resolutions adopted by the U.N. and the Organization of African Unity to aid in that struggle.

During the month of December, Nixon signed into law a bill authorizing the purchase of chrome from Rhodesia (properly known as Zimbabwe) and also signed an executive order providing Portugal with some \$436 million in economic benefits over the next five years.

The resumption of chrome purchases from Zimbabwe is a direct violation of a U.N. embargo adopted to force the end of white minority rule in that country. The monumental aid agreement with Portugal will go a long way toward shoring up an economy that has been drastically drained by the cost of fighting colonial wars in three different African territories -- Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola.

The U.S. decision to resume trade with white-dominated Zimbabwe came as a boon to two major American corporations, Union Carbide and Foote Minerals. Union Carbide and Foote have about \$56 million invested in chrome mines there -- and have contributed heavily to the lobbying effort for the bill.

The lifting of chrome sanctions coincided with and lent legitimacy to the announcement that Britain had negotiated a settlement with the illegal white regime in Zimbabwe to recognize its independence. The terms of the settlement make it clear that rule over the five million Africans of Zimbabwe will remain in the hands of the 240,000 whites far into the future.

The only "assurance" in the document that Africans will ever attain increased political power in the homeland is dependent upon fulfillment of certain educational and financial qualifications. These qualifications are beyond the reach of the vast majority of Africans in a country where the most lucrative jobs are carefully protected for whites and most Africans receive no education at all.

For example, last year 4,500 whites and only 1,515 Africans passed grade ten -- despite the fact that Africans outnumber whites in the total population by more than 5 to one.

The settlement was immediately blasted by

jailed African leaders in Zimbabwe. "The people of Zimbabwe strongly feel that we cannot trust our future and that of our children and their children into the hands of a white minority which has shown itself over the last 80 years to be interested in us only if we accept the status of third-rate citizenship in the land of our birth," Ndabaningi Sithole stated in a document smuggled out of prison

White minority ruler Ian Smith was equally clear about what the agreement meant, assuring other whites that "No European need harbour any anxiety about the security of his future in Rhodesia."

By resuming chrome trade with the white minority government, the U.S. indirectly lent its blessing to the agreement. The trade will also give a large boost to an economy that has only recently begun to show signs of acute strain as a result of the embargo. Claims that the move was necessary to avoid U.S. dependence on the Soviet Union for chrome are belied by the fact that U.S. strategic supplies of the metal are vastly overstocked. One U.S. official has even urged that over 1.3 million tons should be declared excess -- enough to supply all strategic chrome needs for the next ten years.

The true meaning of the "chrome amendment" was expressed by Ronald Sadomba, one of the few African members of the Zimbabwean parliament:

"How can any country in the world continue sanctions when America, with all its strength says it must break them. This is the beginning. The rebel government will now be able to claim the victory on sanctions it has always promised and we may lose the only real form of international support we have."

* * *

The effects of the new U.S. treaty with Portugal may be even more striking. The only immediate benefit the U.S. receives from this treaty is continued rights to bases on the Azores Islands in the mid-Atlantic. These bases are becoming increasingly obsolete and have already been called a "highly overstuffed operation" by congressional investigators.

But the long range implications of the agreement overshadow any remaining value the Azores may have. In helping Portugal over its economic difficulties -- which are the result of spending over half its budget on colonial wars since 1965 -- the U.S. has put itself even more firmly in the camp of supporting white rule in Southern Africa.

This hardly comes as news to people who have been following American actions in that part of the world. Melvin Laird has made himself perfectly clear on the point before: "We must define American interest not only in Southeast Asia but... in equally important parts of the world where conflicts are erupting." He went on to give tribute to "the importance of Portugal to American foreign policy with regard to both the Atlantic Community and Africa."

The U.S. has apparently been giving Portugal a

good deal of support for many years -- most of it under the guise of NATO deliveries "for use in Europe only." In addition, American investments in the colonies have become a major element in financing the wars -- Gulf Oil provides 5% of all profits to the Angolan colonial government.

But the scope of the new agreement defines more clearly than ever before the tack the U.S. has chosen to take in Southern Africa, where four large countries (South Africa, Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique) are still under white minority rule.

As Representative Biggs said, the Azores Pact [and the chrome amendment] "crystallizes in one act, the trend of the administration in its relationships with the minority rule and colonial powers of Africa." It amounts to an American "partnership in the subjugation of African people."

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[Thanks to Africa Research Group for much of the information used in this article]

TWO RADICAL PROFESSORS TRIED FOR POLITICS SAN DIEGO PROFESSOR ACQUITTED

SAN DIEGO (LNS)--"Being acquitted of the charges is a great victory. I've said from the beginning that I am innocent of all charges and that that [what he was charged with] wasn't the way a radical behaves," responded Peter Bohmer at the announcement of his acquittal. Peter, an assistant professor economics at San Diego State College had been charged with professional misconduct.

Students from the university rallied around Peter, forming the Committee to Stop the San Diego Railroad. Six thousand students signed a petition in support of his case and many turned out at the disciplinary hearing which was held in the center of the city--about 15 miles from campus.

After a number of changes in the charges against him the administration got it down to four. One accused him of giving A's only to radicals and "people who participate in third world activities". "I don't use grades to make students conform to my politics or anyone else's politics," said Pete in a statement that he submitted to the disciplinary officer, Peter Hughes, a corporation lawyer in San Diego. "I have tried to encourage students to become self-reliant people who do not follow people in authority or power."

A number of radical students testified that they received C's in the course--which they felt they deserved. For Bohmer's classes you either picked the grade you felt you deserved or talked it over with Peter. A number of conservative students testified that they had gotten A's in Bohmer's class.

Bennies Kenneally, a former helicopter pilot in Vietnam accused Bohmer of "recruiting" his class for "na palming women and children". What happened in the class was that while they were studying the economic system of China, Bohmer asked "why discuss China's ruler?" because "he didn't value human life." Many people in the class did not

to that statement and Peter responded that it was the American government not Peking that showed it didn't value human life.

Another Vietnam veteran testified for Peter, saying that the course really changed his ideas though at first he didn't like it. A black former marine said that he learned more in Pete's class than in any other.

All in all, Peter presented 45 witnesses and the prosecution only three. On December 31, the acquittal came down, though Peter had already been informed in the middle of December that he had been fired,

A week after his acquittal, the house that Peter lives in was shot into. A woman living in the house--Paula Tharpe--was hit in the arm. It shattered the bone and she will probably have permanent damage.

It appears that the people responsible for the shooting are a group called the Secret Army Organization--a paramilitary right wing group. People up the block from Peter's who are doing GI organizing got a call a few hours before the shooting which said "You might as well say good-bye to your friends down the street."

The Secret Army Organization took to pasting their stickers "Fight Communism, Join the Secret Army Organization" on Bohmer's mailbox in school, and put out a leaflet about him, calling him "red scum"

After getting threatening phone calls from the SAO Peter visited the police to report the incidents. They were uncooperative and remarked that "Threatening someone's life isn't against the law."

Students and people in the community in San Diego have started the Committee to Investigate Right Wing Terror which will try to get information on both the Secret Army Organization and San Diego's security forces.

* * *

STANFORD PROFESSOR FIRED

"He is white and he is male. When he works, he wears a tie and a jacket. He makes \$14,000 a year for nine months work. He is called 'Sir' or 'Doctor'. He teaches one and a half hours a day. But he also attends meetings and gives advice. He reads books and articles and writes books and anti-Chinese articles and articles."

"He believes that he is one of the most intelligent people in the world. He believes that his time is very important because in every century there is a leader of men, and perhaps one or two women, and he believes that only he and a few others are intelligent and capable. It is important that he remains in the Chinese works, even if it means that some highly educated students can't get an education, because these works are the only ones that can teach them. They stand above the rest and have the greatest influences of culture and education."

"He is a communist and liberal. He is a communist and liberal. January 18, 1972" more...

He despises the intolerant, particularly ruthless, avaricious businessmen and those materialistic contented workers who make his clothes, car, house, typewriter, books and food. He is for integration, and in fact, a black family--a quite decent one--has just recently moved into his neighborhood. He is for peace, particularly on the campus. He is for all freedoms, particularly academic freedom. He is the scholar-critic-professor of literature.

"This ignorant, self-deceived parasite, perfect butt of the satire he so admires, does indeed have an important role in the twilight hour of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. He is in charge of molding opinion as to what books are good and bad, what books should be read or avoided and what we are to learn from the good books we ought to read."

--Bruce Franklin

STANFORD, Calif. (LNS)--For holding views like that, Bruce Franklin, a member of Venceremos, a revolutionary organization on the west coast has been fired from his job as a professor at Stanford University. Franklin, a tenured professor has been teaching at Stanford for 11 years, is a long time political activist on the coast.

He was dismissed on the grounds that he supposedly disrupted Henry Cabot Lodge's speech last January. Actually Franklin had yelled out only two things during the speech, which was generally disrupted by a lot of people in the audience. Lodge mentioned that the "U.N. is built on justice" to which Bruce responded "and napalm". Then the person who introduced Lodge said sarcastically, "I'm proud to be associated with the politeness at Stanford." Franklin shouted back, "Why don't you talk about the politeness at My Lai?"

The other incident he is being charged with took place last February. At that point there was a sit-in at the \$5 million computer on campus. The computer was being used at the time to run through a plan called Gamut II for an amphibious invasion of North Vietnam. Forseeing a bust, Franklin tried to get teachers together to act as observers if the bust happened and after the bust he gave another speech. The administration charges him with inciting people and urging them not to disperse. Since that time Bruce has been suspended and barred from the campus.

The disciplinary board refused to deal with the subject of Franklin's teaching ability or what the students thought of him--his average course enrollment is 10 times that of any other course in the English Department.

Finally the disciplinary board came out with their report--all 168 pages of it including 4,200 pages of testimony. Chaired by a psychology professor it stated:

"We are highly dubious whether re-education is a useful concept in this case. Professor Franklin's personal convictions about the justice of revolution, especially held and his efforts to recruit students in the present form seems to indicate that he will not be able to recuse his judgment in determining the educational value of his work."

to advocacy rather than action.

"His presence systematically threatens the university as an institution."

"The main thing for people to understand about the case," says Bruce, "is the need to have an ongoing relationship between universities and the communities and factories which surround them. That's the idea that the administration finds so threatening."

Bruce Franklin is going to start a lecture tour to talk about his case, about those of other radical teachers as well as the movement in general. People interested in having him appear should write to him care of the English Department, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif., 94305.

VIETNAMESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN DENOUNCE BOMBING

TOKYO (LNS)--After a stiff dose of the All-American Brush-Off, a delegation of Vietnamese students in Tokyo delivered a letter to the U.S. embassy here for transmission to President Nixon, protesting the recent heavy bombing raids over North Vietnam.

When they arrived at the embassy, the students were told, "We're closed. Why don't you come back Monday." But they refused to be put off, and said that they would wait until their letter was received. The embassy kept them standing in the cold for over an hour, using the elderly Japanese gate guard as its buffer.

Finally an American came on the scene with the brisk announcement, "You have a petition? OK, you can give it to me. But now, you're obstructing traffic. We have a car that needs to get out." After the two sleek limousines whisked out of the "closed" embassy compound, he said that he was the duty officer, and asked for the petition.

The Vietnamese insisted that the middle of the driveway was not their idea of a proper place for a representative of the U.S. government to do his business. After trying to beg off, the duty officer finally yielded to their determination and received the letter inside the embassy.

The students demanded that the U.S.:

1. Definitely stop the bombing of North Vietnam
2. Withdraw completely and unconditionally the American troops from Vietnam.
3. Put to an end the Vietnamization program.
4. Recognize the fundamental right of national self-determination and take a serious attitude towards the Paris Conference.

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[Thanks to John Werner for this story]

PUBLIC PAY IN THE TANAKA HILLS- HURRY

[See graphics section for map to go with this story]

NUCLEAR POWER: DANGEROUS AND GROWING

INDIAN POINT, N.Y. (LNS)--On November 2, 1971 what authorities termed a "suspicious" fire raged throughout the site of the incomplete Indian Point nuclear power plant in upstate New York, destroying over \$5 million worth of property. Since then a group calling themselves the Indian Point Guerrillas have taken responsibility for the fire, their action has dramatized to many the little-publicized dangers of the 22 completed nuclear power plants already in operation throughout the country.

According to a report by Project: Achilles' Heel, published soon after the fire to explain the reasons behind the action, the sudden rise in nuclear power plant construction will have dangerous, and perhaps catastrophic effects on humans and their environment.

Virtually all Americans are familiar with the "threat of a nuclear holocaust" as driven home by the propaganda of the Cold War. But few are aware of the dangers from the so-called "peaceful uses" of atomic energy--the possibility of a domestic nuclear accident; the difficult of disposal of nuclear wastes and the unchecked dispersal of radioactive gaseous wastes into the air or their discharge into nearby water.

"Radiation pollution" resulting from the industrial use of atomic energy for electrical power generation is a reality--not an idle threat. These generators are so dangerous that insurance companies refuse to cover them. Congress ends up putting up the \$500 million on each plant as a guarantee against the risk of a nuclear accident.

Nuclear accidents have occurred although many people are unaware of them. On May 11, 1969 for instance, an Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) plant in Rocky Flats, Colorado which makes radioactive plutonium into nuclear triggers for hydrogen bombs, had a fire that burned \$20 million worth of plutonium.

AEC-sanctioned nuclear enterprises have contaminated the Colorado River, Lake Mead, the Great Salt Lake and the Columbia River, and it was the AEC administrators who permitted the removal of more than 300,000 tons of radioactive uranium mill tailings (scraps) in order that they be used as construction fill in the small town of Grand Junction Colorado.

The burial of atomic waste in special underground storage caves is another grave danger. In the town of Lewiston, New York, near Niagara Falls, federal radiation experts found radioactive "hot spots" in a field where contaminated radioactive equipment (tank drums, pipe, etc.) were stored. The level of radioactivity showed some levels of 5 millirads an hour whereas the AEC considers 1 millirad an hour the maximum permissible level.

The magazine, *The Ecologist*, has pointed out that of 183 storage tanks in Washington, Idaho, and South Carolina, nine have failed or failed to prevent radiation seepage. These failures occurred in less than 20 years yet the potential life

waste areas--given the life expectancy of the radioactive materials--are active and lethal for thousands of years.

Though the AEC has set a radiation tolerance of .17 rads (Radiation absorbed Dose) per year, as a permissible radiation dosage for humans, John Gofman, a research associate of the AEC's Lawrence Radiation Lab and professor of medical physics at Berkeley has disagreed with this arbitrary determination. He states that "the statement that there's some number that's safe is an absolute, unmitigated lie."

The Achilles Heel report points out that the oceans have also been affected by various sources of atomic waste. They are constantly being polluted by leaks and discharges from atomic ships (not to mention the loss of the nuclear sub Thresher in 1963) and power plants. Embryo fishes with deformed backs are being found in the Irish Sea due to pollution caused by the Windscale nuclear power station on the British coast. And this incident is not an isolated freak. Dr. Jerold Lowenstein of the University of California Medical Center has stated that "every living thing on and under the sea is being poisoned by radioactive waste."

Despite all the evidence pointing to the dangers of the currently operating nuclear plants, very little protest has been leveled against the government's proposals for the future. In 1969 the AEC estimated that it will require at least 255 new sites to maintain production of the projected kilowatt capacity. Of the 255 sites the AEC intends 164 to be nuclear power plants.

In the northeast alone, 100 new plants have been proposed where only ten are standing now. If nuclear sources are increased ten-fold as this implies, every major body of water will be rimmed with power plants by the date of completion.

The type of process that the government relies on to produce nuclear energy, the fission process, is both cheap and dangerous.

Fission involves the splitting of atoms and is so incredibly dangerous that it requires nonstop monitoring by automatic instruments which in turn require continuous monitoring by people. At the end of the fission reaction, the spent fuel must be stored in underground tanks for hundreds of years before it becomes harmless. Yet truckloads of this waste are driven through populated areas--chiefly at night to avoid arousing townspeople--on their way to burial.

Government investment in fission research for 1971 amounted to \$103 million whereas investment in the development of the safer and cleaner fusion process has been only \$28 million (\$400,000 less than the money spent in 1970).

The safer, but more expensive fusion process which forms atoms rather than splitting them is so designed that any accident would shut down a plant, but it would not release radioactive fumes. In addition, the fusion process makes more efficient use of materials, resulting in less waste; in fact uses some of the wastes produced by the fission process.

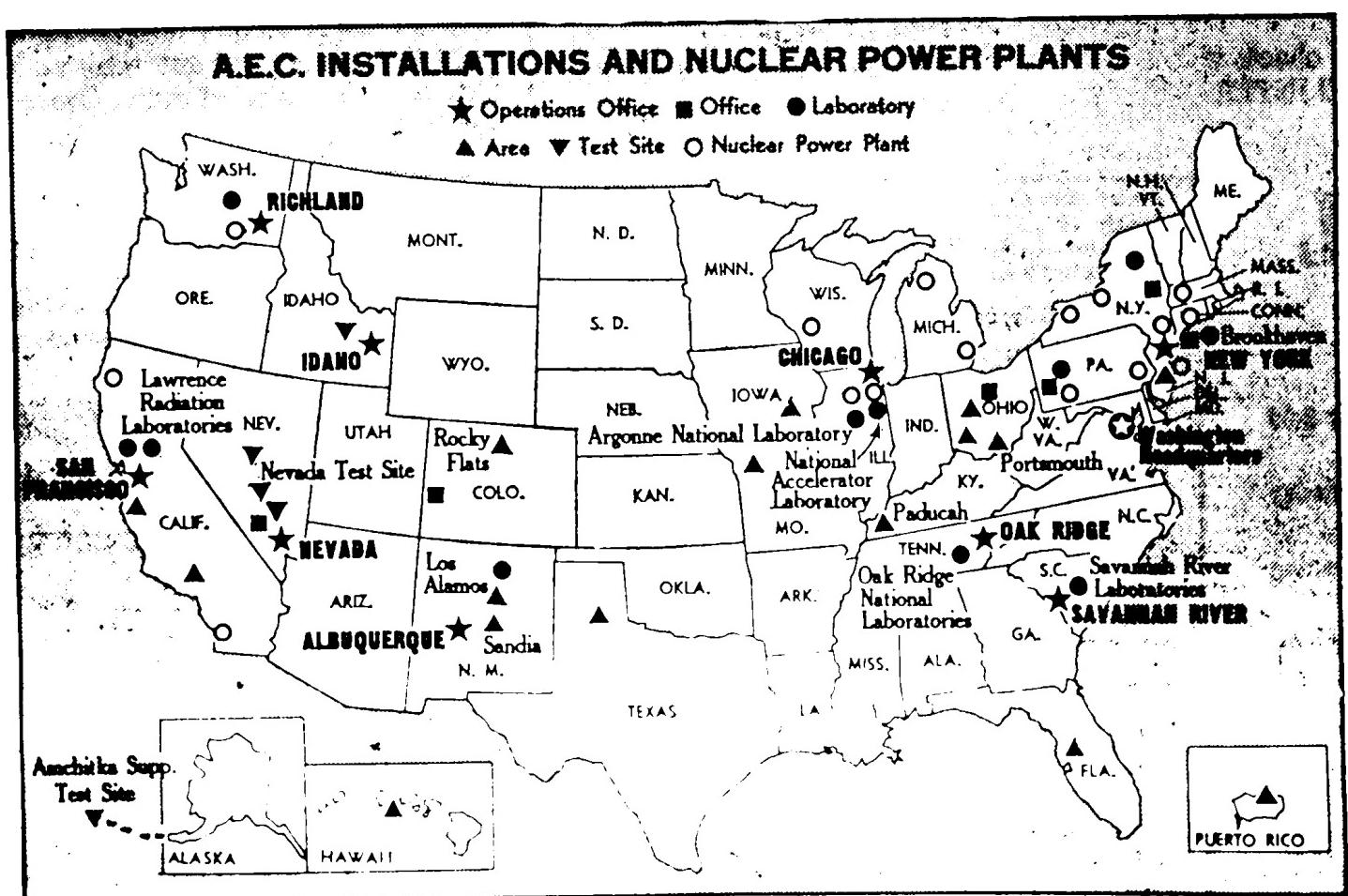
Most significant progress in fusion research has been made by the U.S. and the Soviet Union in the past ~~four~~ ~~five~~ ~~six~~ ~~seven~~ ~~eight~~ ~~nine~~ ~~ten~~ ~~eleven~~ ~~twelve~~ ~~thirteen~~ ~~fourteen~~ ~~fifteen~~ ~~sixteen~~ ~~seventeen~~ ~~eighteen~~ ~~nineteen~~ ~~twenty~~ ~~thirty~~ ~~forty~~ ~~fifty~~ ~~sixty~~ ~~seventy~~ ~~eighty~~ ~~ninety~~ ~~one hundred~~ ~~one hundred and one~~ ~~one hundred and two~~ ~~one hundred and three~~ ~~one hundred and four~~ ~~one hundred and five~~ ~~one hundred and six~~ ~~one hundred and seven~~ ~~one hundred and eight~~ ~~one hundred and nine~~ ~~one hundred and ten~~ ~~one hundred and eleven~~ ~~one hundred and twelve~~ ~~one hundred and thirteen~~ ~~one hundred and fourteen~~ ~~one hundred and fifteen~~ ~~one hundred and sixteen~~ ~~one hundred and seventeen~~ ~~one hundred and eighteen~~ ~~one hundred and nineteen~~ ~~one hundred and twenty~~ ~~one hundred and twenty-one~~ ~~one hundred and twenty-two~~ ~~one hundred and 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Women watch from their doorways in Londonderry, North Ireland, as soldiers of the Royal Anglican Regiment -- dressed for battle like Samurai warriors -- charge down William Street after an outbreak of stoning

See story on page 5.

Photo by Donald McCullin. Credit INS.



Pedestrian in William Street, passes an English soldier on his way home from work.
Photo by Donald McCullin Credit LNS
See story page 5

Map showing where A E C. Installations and Nuclear Power Plants are located See story in packet
Credit The Great Speckled Bird/LNS



These photos go with the story on page 8 -- "Science for the People.."

Top: John Froines asks Humphrey if he would submit to a war crimes tribunal

Credit Neil Barnard/LNS

Bottom: William Bundy, former at the State Department, is harassed by Black activists. Bundy's lecture at the convention was halted early due to audience heckling. It was titled, "Conflict Situation in Latin America."

Credit Neil Barnard/LNS



Off Puffa T
Lil' Boosie



Drawing by William Craig. William Craig, son of the author, was born in 1839 and died in 1903 after a long illness. He was a teacher for seven years. During that time he taught himself how to draw. For more information of Mr. Craig's life see packet # 398.

Credit LNS

Drawing by William Craig

Credit LNS.